Amusements.

DARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. uptil 10 p. m.—
The Done Gallery; 2:30 Padarewski's First Recital;
8:15, Symphony Society.
C. \$1NO-2-8:15-Fencing Master.
COD MBUS TNEATRE-2-8:15-The Sequi. DALY'S THEA'RE-2-8:15-The Belle's Stratagem and

The Boave. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2:16-8:16-Deception.
GARDEN TYLEATRE-2-8-Le Cigale.
GRAND OPENA HOUSE-2-3-The Power of Gold.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-Mulligan Guards' Ball.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-The Ideo.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE-2-8:30-If I Were You.
HOYT'S MADISON'S QUARE THEATRE-2-8:30-A

Trip to Chinatowa.

KOSTER & BIAL'S -2-8-Vaudevillo. LYCEUM THEATRE -2-S:15-Americans Abroad.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-2-8-The Isle of Chair

pagne.
PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Aristocracy.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE-2-8:15-County Fair.
STANDARD THEATRE-2-8:16-The Masked '7 STAR THEATRE 2-8:16-48 You Like It.
TONY PASTOR'S -8-VaudewillUNION SQUARE THEATRE -2-8-The Crust of Society. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-3-Superba.

Index to Advertisements.

		Page.', Col.
Page.	Col.	Hotels 11 5
-musements11	5-0	Hotels
Announcements	4	Instruction 8
Auc.Sale Roal Estate 8	2	Lectures & Meetings11 6
Bankers and Brokers!		
Board and Rooms 9	ā	Lost and Found
Husiness Chances 9	5	Marriages & Deaths 7
Bus Bess Notices 0	1	Miscerlancous
Copertnership Noticell	5	New Publications 8
Dancing Academies. 8	2	Ocean Steamers 8
Dividend Notices11	4	Proposals
In cidena Notices	- 2	Real Estate 8
Dressmaking 9		Reul Estate 9
Done tie Situations	7.9	Dellevada S . 5-0
Wanted 9	1.0	Special Notices 7
Excursions 8	2.1	Savings Banks 11
Financial11	0-4	Steamboats 8
Financal Elections.11	3	Teachers
For Sale 9	2	Winter Resorts10
Heip Wanted 9	9	Work Wanted 9 5-0
Horses and Carriages 9	•	Work watters

Business Notices.

ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. Seliew, No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Pribune Monthly Tra Tribune except as her

stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a i cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of The Daily. Sunday, or Semi-Weekiv Tribune, mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Fribune from a newsdealer.

FOREIGN POSEAGE.—10 all forign countries (except Gunada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily. Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber. REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order. Chock, Drift, or Registered Letter. Cash on Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the componer right not the postage of the componer right. owner's rist.

BACK NUMBERS.—For Back Numbers of the Daily and
Sunday papers, more than a week old, an extra price is
charged, on account of the cost of storage.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Poreign.-The Marquis de Mores bitterly attacked the Hebrews at a big anti-Semitic meeting in Paris; his interrupters and his friends had a stubborn fight; Charles de Lesseps is reported to have made an unreserved statement concerning the Panama Canal Company; the Royalists are assembling in Spain. - Twenty thousand bales of cotton were destroyed by fire in Liverool; three firemen were killed. === Great Britain will send a special envoy to Morocco. ____ Mrs. Langtry is rapidly recovering.

Congress.-Both branches in session. = Senate: The Quarantine and Immigration bills were discussed. == House: Little of public interest was done.

throughout the country. === A statement of lism. The purchase of silver and issue of silver a record trainted with complicity in the water the resources and liabilities of 192 New-York State banks on December 15, 1892, was made. = old greenback heresy in a new form. The Re-The report that Monsignor Satolli had received new powers and commands from Rome was denied. === Authoritative denials were made of the reports of the bloody rioting in Bakersville, N. C. === W. S. Ladd, a banker, died in Portland, Ore.

City and Suburban.-Fire destroyed the West End Hotel and a number of other buildings at Coney Island. === The Grand Jury of Kings County brought in a sweeping presentment against city and county officials for frauds in connection with the Columbian celebration. === This city was visited by a volent gale, and nearly twelve inches of snow fell. - A fireman was killed and several passengers were slightly injured in a railroad collision near Mott Haven. === Committees from the Real Estate Exchange were heard by the Rapid Transit Commissioners. - Citizens further denounced the appointments of Mayor Gilroy. There were only three new cases of typhus fever yesterday. — Charles A. Cappa, the bandmaster, died. == Stocks extremely dull, but in face of continued exports of gold equally strong; final changes were generally advances and the closing was not weak, although last prices were not the best; money on call ruled at 5 1-2 and 6 per cent.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, followed by cloudiness; slight thermal changes, except milder at night. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 28 degrees; lowest, 14; average

"Hasty legislation as a rule is bad legislation." THE TRIBUNE remarked on Thursday apropos of the Constitutional Convention bill which was railroaded through both houses at Albany on the previous day. Already there is an earnest request that the bill be amended, and Governor Flower will give a hearing to-day to a committee of the City Reform Club who allege grave defects in the measure passed in such a hurry. The demand for the postponement of the election of delegates was so loud that early action by the Legislature was in order; but this is no excuse for inconsiderate

That Tammany Hall has a firm grip on the Legislature, especially the Assembly, will no doubt be made entirely clear when Speaker Sulzer's committees are announced. Strictly speaking, they will not be his committees at all, since Richard Croker has had the largest voice in making them up. Probably everything of importance in this matter was settled ut the conference between Croker, Sheehan and Sulzer at the Hoffman House on Thursday, although some consideration must be due to Boss McLaughlin and the Brooklyn contingent. Tammany, however, is on top in Albany as well as in New-York, and will do its best to stay

free-delivery postoffices. There are about 600 of these offices, but at present only fifty-three of them (those having fifty or more employes) are included in the classified service. Hereafter, also, employes in the weather bureaus

are to be subjected to Civil-Service examinations. Over 7,000 Government employes will be added to the classified service by these two orders, making a total of 43,000 offices the incumbents of which are not liable to removal on account of politics. In spite of bitter opposition, the cause of Civil-Service Reform is making progress which cannot but be gratifying to all opponents of the spoils system.

The quarantine bill proposed by Senator Harris was under consideration in the Senate pressed into Tue-day, Wednesday and Thursyesterday. This is a half-way measure, and in its present shape cannot be regarded as satisfactory. It provides for a certain degree of National quarantine by giving the Federal Government power to assume quarantine administration, through the Marine Hospital Service, in any State which may apply for Federal The question of immigration is also involved, since an amendment has been proposed variation. Why should not the daily sessions giving the President discretion to suspend immigration in case of an epidemic. Public sentiment in favor of an exclusively National quarantine has been so emphatically expressed that Congress cannot fail to recognize that any measure falling short of this will not meet theedemand of the country.

MEET IT SQUARELY.

The construction put upon recent interviews with Senator Allison on the results of the Monetary Conference, to the effect that he favors non-action on the repeal of the Sherman act as the proper policy for Republicans to pursue in the present Congress, seems to us hardly warranted by his published utterances. It is said to be his idea-the Republicans being about to go out of power-to leave the silver question open for the Cleveland Administration to take up and carry to some sort of a settlement. We do not so understand Mr. Allison. Even if that were his view of the policy and duty of Republicans, we should consider it bad politics as well as bad policy. The motive would be perfectly apparent; and being apparent would defeat the purpose. It would only mean that Republican Senators and members of Congress were willing to see financial conditions continue which disturb business and threaten public credit when a remedy is within their reach, in order, in the slang of current polities, to put their opponents "in a hole." THE TRIBUNE, let us say once for all, is not in favor of that kind of "smart" politics. Nor does it believe that the Republican party favors it or gives to it the least countenance. From the point of view of practical polities, it is enough that the motive for non-action is so obvious as to be plain to any one of ordinary intelligence, and that is enough in itself to defeat the intent. But there are very much higher considerations. The Republican party means nothing and is good for nothing if it does not stand up in a manly way, as well in a minority and after defeat as in a majority and under the responsibilities of power for what it believes. It would be false to all its history and all its traditions, and its Representatives in Congress would be false to the men who sent them there if it did otherwise; if it slackened in its high purpose, or weakened in its moral fibre after defeat or paltered with questions of public interest for mere temporary partisan advantage. In an article on "Republican Reorganiza-

tion" in the current number of "The North American Review" Senator Dolph well says: right, instead of abandoning them or wavering mand is that the indictments which have been in its purposes it should be true to them and found shall be vigorously pressed, and that let disorganizing elements slough off, until with united ranks it is prepared to achieve victory, or, if necessary for the sake of its principles, to suffer defeat again." It is never a good time for "smart" politics of the sort suggested. Least of all is the present. If there is any disposition in the party to palter with the question of honest currency now is the time to meet it squarely, and if necessary slough off the bered that the question which now presents in a new form. Contrary to the hope and percaused \$100,000 damage to shipping in the Ohio haps the expectation of its supporters, the Sherman act is leading us away from bimetalcertificates is neither more nor less than the publican party had that to deal with in the day of it, and was under the same temptation to treat it gingerly, palter with it, stave it off or make compromises. As many of its repre-sentative men, Senators and members of Congress were tainted with it, as are now similarly affected by the rage for currency inflation through silver coinage. So too, when the resumption of specie payments was under consideration there were prominent Republicans who hesitated and doubted as to the policy and the wisdom of an act that planted the party and the country upon the hard pan of that the Republican party maintained itself in power for an unprecedented period in the political history of the country only by listening to the voice of the honest debt-paying people and refusing to take counsel of its timidity or its fears or of the politicians who could not believe that the average American citizen was willing to pay a hundred cents on the dollar

if by any means he could compromise for less. The record of the Republican party on financial questions since the war is its greatest glory. If sometimes it has seemed to shiver in the teeth of a gale of popular delusion it has always righted itself and upon an even keel made port safely. It cannot afford to dodge or delay action upon the issue which presents itself to-day. Through all the years of its power it has stood for honest money and conservative finance, while its opponents have been dickering and trading with the repudiators, cranks and demagogues of all sorts who sought escape from the payment of honest debts. The lines between the two parties have been distinctly drawn upon the issue of National honesty. No better time than the pres ent could offer itself to accentuate the difference and clear the way to a future in grand accord with its past history.

popular demand for a short legislative session gained.

work in a limited time under such a system. As a rule, the Monday evening and the Friday morning sessions are comparatively unimpor tant; it sometimes happens that it is difficult to obt in a quorum at either. Consequently the really important work must be transacted on the remaining three business days of the week, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, between 11 and 2-nine hours per week. As for committee work, of course none of it is done either on Monday or Friday; all of it is comlay. As the session nears its close the members are more industrious both on the floor and in the committee room; but during the greater part of the session the rule is substantially as we have stated it. It seems to a good many of their constituents that Senators and Assemblymen without overtaxing themselves could give more hours to work and fewer to begin at 10 instead of 11 o'clock? Why should not the recesses be fewer, or, at all events. shorter?

The Democratic leaders who directed the course of the last Legislature pointed with pride to the fact that the final adjournment took place at a comparatively early date. But their boast will not bear examination. The brevity of the session was achieved at the expense of its efficiency. The muddle which was made of the Constitutional Convention law attests that. It is further attested by Governor Flower, who states in his annual message that scores of bills were submitted to him so badly drawn that they had either to be withdrawn for repairs or killed. The Legislature of 1892 made an uncommonly bad record. Why should not the present one make an effort to shine by contrast? It can make a capital beginning by inaugurating the reform in question.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

The Grand Jury which has been examining the evidence in relation to the Brooklyn Columbian celebration has done its work fearlessly. The presentment which has been madto Judge Moore reveals an iniquitous public scandal. Reviewing stands on the Plaza for which the city paid \$11,400 are shown to have cost \$3,000; and similar stands for which the county was charged \$6,000 are stated to have cost \$1,500. These are sample bills in which the local government has been grossly defrauded. Moreover, all expenditures incurred by city and county are declared by the Grand Jury to be illegal, and suits are recommended

against all contractors receiving public money on account of the celebration, and also against the Boards of Supervisors and Aldermen and the officials implicated. The Grand Jury has made thorough work of this disgraceful scan-Its presentment is accompanied by a large batch of indictments which ought to involve the speedy trial and punishment of all

concerned in this scandal. The high character of Judge Moore, in whom all citizens of Brooklyn have implicit confidence without reference to party lines, justifies the hope that this sweeping presentment will lead to larger and more practical results than those which attended similar action by a Grand Jury in the St. Johnland farm scandals. The legal authorities of the county and city may or may not be depended upon to press the suits for the recovery of the money which has been illegally expended. That is perhaps a matter of ambiguous conjecture. What the indignan 'If the principles of the Republican party are taxpayers of Kings County have a right to de every official or contractor implicated in these frauds shall be brought to justice. That is the only method by which Brooklyn's reputation

which has been fouled by this Columbian scan-

dal can be redeemed from repreach. Brooklyn has had during recent years a sorry experience under so-called gilt-edged Mayors of the highest respectability and social prestige." Mayor Chapin was elected under the disorganizing elements. For it must be remem- grotesque assumption that he was an independent and high-minded citizen, who would itself is really the old one of currency inflation raise the local administration to a high level never had a more useful ally than the bogus "Reform Mayor," who went out of office with superior persons, and his nomination to office was a loud bid for the "high-class" vote of the town. As soon as he was elected his servile dependence upon the ruling powers of the town was shown by his appointments; and the Columbian celebration scandal has brought discredit and lasting reproach upon the local administration of which he is the responsible head. Indeed, "respectability" and "social prestige" are rapidly becoming so rank in the Mayor's office in Brooklyn that it is doubtful if any further attempt be made in future elections to perpetuate so transparent a humbug.

common honesty. And let it be remembered PRESERVATION OF THE NORTH WOODS. That part of Governor Flower's message which refers to the Adirondack Park is intersting and sensible. The results accomplished thus far, after seven years of discussion and are, however, more encouraging than there has often seemed reason to hope for, even after a much longer period of agitation. If nothing more had been done than to call into being the strong sentiment which now prevails in favor of preserving forever from destruction a large forest area, the time would not have been wasted. The indifference of the people of this State on this subject was long the greatest obstacle in the way of protecting the North Woods. It seemed impossible to convince them of the magnitude of the devastation and that the consequences which were predicted would surely ensue. The Governor now has the satisfaction of reporting that the preservation of the Adirondacks is the estabopportunity to ascertain what others think mate of public opinion on the subject. Look-

at Albany. But nothing comes of it, and noth- Aside from this indispensable enlightenment. tôm which has been in force for many years, the general welfare. Hundreds of thousands to the unusual outgo of gold to Europe. both houses meet at 11 a. m. and adjourn at of acres are now owned or controlled by per-

pily, the opportunity was neglected because the emergency was not understood, and new the in the price of timbered land and by the condidation of numerous small holdings. We agree with Governor Flower that even

now skilful and prudent management might produce a fair return upon a very large outlay; bet it is improbable that the policy of extending State ownership over two or three million | \$1.200,000 coined has also been added to the seres could be put into execution without longdelay, and that is the precise evil which it is most important to avert. Hesitating and dilatory operations have been very costly in the past and they ought not to be tolerated hereafter. If it is now possible, as the Governor believes, to make inviolable contracts with private owners for the preservation of their forest tracts, that policy ought to be entered upon at once. It would not interfere with the consinuous purchase by the State of such addi-tional territory as it was willing to pay for. nor would it necessarily prevent the ultimate acquirement of a forest domain of ample size. In the mean time it would guarantee the community against intolerable misfortunes, and that is the fandamental consideration.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

The bill introduced by Senator Frye last Wednesday looking to a settlement of the debt of the Pacific Railroads to the Government, if does not offer an immediate or definite step in that direction which contains the promse of practical results. The bill provides for mission of two Republicans, two Democrats and one member of the People's party, who shall be authorized to ascertain the amount of oads to the Government, and to enter into agreements with the companies to adjust and extend the obligations as may seem equitable and just, subject only to the approval of the ecretary of the Interior and the President. The salaries of the commissioners are fixed at to be extended to two years if necessary. last ten years in the form of bills for refunding and extending the debt at a lower than the present rate of interest. Every Secretary of the Interior, every Commissioner of Rullroads and every Board of Government Directors has urged the subject upon the attention of Congress, and the Union Pacific under the presidency of Mr. Charles Francis Adams made strenuous efforts to reach a satisfactory settlement. Funding bills have been reported favorably from committees both in the House and Senate, and have come so near being passed that only obstructive and dilatory tactics prevented action.

to reach a basis of adjustment, are now quiescent, doing nothing whatever, but simply waiting for Congress to take up the matter of its own accord. Ever since the successful completion of the roads, beginning even before the Credit Mobilier exposures, Congress has treated the companies in a spirit of resentment and anger, very much as if it had constantly in mind that the projectors of the enterprise had driven a sharp bargain with the Government in the original contracts and Congress was determined to "get even" with them for

The legislation on the subject has been a series of blunders from beginning to end; expensive blunders for both debtor and creditor; for the roads and the Government. Almost every law on the subject passed by Congress has resulted in crippling the reads and weakening the security of the Government. Whatover else the United States Congress is capabl of, it has demonstrated to a certainty that it cannot manage railroads successfully.

The experience of the last ten years has proved pretty conclusively that the settlement of the railroad debt cannot be compassed by Congress acting upon it according to town meeting methods as a body. The present proposition commends itself to the judgment of all who are familiar with the history and the facts. It can be objected to only by those ment by the Government, a delusion indulged by foreclosure of its second mortgage upon those properties. Senator Frye's bill offers the most sensible and satisfactory solution of the question that has yet been presented. A commission of five men such as either President Harrison or Mr. Cleveland would be likely to appoint under the limitations of the bill, giving their entire time to the business as required endeavor, are, as he says, disappointing. They by its provisions and making a thorough investigation of the whole subject could hardly fail to reach a conclusion satisfactory to both debtor and creditor. Not the least of the merits of this proposition is the fact that it would remove from Congress temptations which members have not always been able to resist to use their official positions to make a turn in the stock market.

THE TREASURY AND PUBLIC PROSPERITY.

dreams about the condition of the Treasury are set at rest by the annual reports just issued. Though changes continue which must in time work mischief unless our Government ceases lished policy of the State and is heartily ap- to stand under the silver market for the exproved by the people. We believe that he is clusive benefit of foreign Powers, yet the not mistaken on that point. He has given the changes in December and during the year 1892 question not a little thought, has had abundant have been met by such wise management in about it, and is doubtless justified in his esti- the revenue, that the resulting condition at the be ashamed of yourself. beginning of the new year fully justifies the ing back over this seven years' war we see that | unshaken confidence of the business world in | THE WAY TO HAVE A SHORT SESSION. though a brilliant victory has not been won, the National currency and credit. The public and Croker has assumed the attitude of ruler of S11,457,193 during the year, of which ing can well come of it until our lawmakers the general conditions have improved in some \$9,212,797 was by redemption of bank notes decide to curtail or to abandon altogether the respects. It is far better for the State that which the Government has undertaken to pay weekly recess and give more time to their large tracts of forest land should be owned by since the transfer of the bank redemption fund public duties. Indeed, until some substantial a few associations and individuals than that to the general Treasury account. The debt on reform is accomplished in this matter there the ownership should be divided among a which interest has ceased also decreased must necessarily be a good deal of hasty and multitude of proprietors desirous only of turn- \$1,250,000. The changes of an unsatisfactory

On Fridays an adjournment is taken purpose of rational use and enjoyment, includ- tificates outstanding decreased only \$31,000,until Monday at 8 p. m. : and in order to enable ing perhaps profitable cultivation. But this 000, so that the amount owned by the Treasury members residing in counties remote from the will improve instead of injuring them, from a was diminished \$9,500,000. This is a movestep in extending the Civil-Service rules to all capital to catch trains which will land them public as well as a private point of view. This ment in the wrong direction, and yet a much at their homes at not too late an hour of the co-operation on a large scale of individuals smaller change than was at various times apnight, the Friday session frequently ends as and the State is not, in our judgment, an ideal prehended. The Treasury begins the new year earry as 1 p. m.

Now, in the nature of things, it is impossible for our lawmakers to turn out much good

solution of the Adirondack problem. It would with \$121,266,662 geld on hand in excess of outstanding certificates. While the receipts of gold and gold certificates for customs at New-gold and

tion of the watercourses and the maintenance | York have fallen to 4.4 per cent of all receipts, of all natural conditions upon which the pub- and some notes have been presented during the lie health and wealth depend. Only a few last month in order to get gold for export, the years ago such an acquisition could have been gold reserve is still larger even now than was made at comparatively small cost, and it would found necessary when specie payments were have been a superb investment. But, unhap- resumed in 1879, and larger by \$11,000,000 than it was last July.

On the other hand, the silver held by the task has been complicated by a great advance. Treasury has increased during the last year \$45,400,000, of which \$42,774,520 has been in bullion purchased. The silver dollars in circulation have scarcely increased, for the Treasury holds more than it did a year ago of the amount coined. The amount of subsidiary silver lying idle has decreased \$3,217,444, and circulation. The outstanding silver certificates have increased only \$1,200,000, and the main change in note circulation has been the issue of \$16,700,000 Treasury notes against silver bullion purchased.

In the circulation there has been an increase of \$19,000,000 in specie during the year, \$5,000,000 gold and about \$5,000,000 silver. The total circulation of paper is \$1,067,562,-717, against \$1,055,679,528 a year ago, an increase of less than \$12,000,000, the decrease in gold certificates largely balancing the increase in new Treasury notes. During the year the volume of circulation has not increased quite as fast as the population, according to Government estimates, which make the circulation per capita \$24 32, against \$24 52 a year ago, but the decrease is insignificant considering the large outgo of gold.

The remarkable increase in revenue accounts in past for the satisfactory condition of the Treasury. Customs receipts during the first half of the current fiscal year ending December 31 have been \$14,853,886 larger than for olution of this vexed question, is at least a the same months of 1891. This is due to the heavy increase in imports, which bears constant testimony to the activity of industries here, and the app intment by the President of a com- to the ability of the people to purchase and consume. The internal revenue for the half year has been \$7,556,416 larger, and this again gives evidence of the prevailing prosperity. all obligations due or to become due from these In miscellaneous receipts there was a decrease of \$2,303,150, but in all receipts for the half year an increase of \$20,108,593. This has sufficed to meet the increase of \$19,082,676 in pensions payments during the half year, which is substantially the entire increase in expenditures for that period. In brief, the \$10,000 and expenses, and the term one year. National prosperity has proved so great that This even the large demands made upon the Treasmestion has been before Congress in one form | ury by the last Congress and the unusual outgo and another for about twenty years; for the of gold to Europe have not been able to involve the Government in any present difficulty. Yet the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces silver each month tends constantly and surely to weaken the Government, does no good to silver producers, encourages foreign nations to refuse every plan for international accord, and should therefore be stopped without delay.

The reports of the official trial of the new coast defence barbette vessel Monterey, at San Francisco on Thursday, ought to be, and probably are, as gratifying to the taxpayers as to the Navy Department. The trial is said to have been entirely successful, and the horse-power developed The debts begin to mature in 1896-7, and was greater than that called for by the contract. action cannot be much longer delayed. The A special feature of the trial was the successful railroad companies, tired out with futile efforts performance of the coil boilers, un American invention used for the first time on a big steam vessel. There has all along been a doubt with some as to the successful working of the coilboilers on so large a scale, but the result abundantly justifies the confidence Engineer-in-Chief Melville has had in them.

> Columbus celebrations in Brooklyn are flighly costly-in public reputations.

Mr. Croker now says that a public office in this city cannot be faithfully filled unless the occupant devotes to it at least six hours a day. If Mr. Croker will make some inquiries and investigations he will discover that the Tammany politicians whom he has put in office do not as rule, give anything like six hours a day to their duties. City officials who are in the habit of spending six hours a day in their offices constitute an extremely meagre minority among the great body of office-holders here.

Mayor Boody is another good man "gone wrong."

"The Brooklyn Pagle" evidently is an adept in the art of extracting honey from gall. Having reached the conclusion that Mr. Murphy is to receive the Senatorial nomination it proceeds to argue that the selection may serve the Democracy a good purpose as "an emetic." "The administration of it to the stomach of the party," says The Eagle," "will make the party cast up the who favor railroad ownership and manage- machine and discharge the doctors." It is the general impression that Mr. Cleveland rather in by an insignificant minority of intelligent | than the party at large has been elected to take voters. And even if it were thought best this particular dose, Mr. Murphy's long political for Government to enter upon that experiment career has been of a nature to subject him to a boys are sent to it instead of to refer schools. On it might better begin in some other way than good deal of sharp criticism. But if we mistake not it was reserved for this prominent Democratic journal to insinuate that from the point of view of the higher statesmanship the Chairman of the Democratic Committee was to be regarded as an emetic. In case Mr. Murphy is of a revengeful disposition it will be interesting to see what he will call "The Engle."

> Richard Croker ought not to be too hard on business men. Not a few of them by their contributions to Tammany Hall have helped him to live luxuriously for many years.

It is a gratification to record the decision of one of the Western railroads to equip a considerable number of its trains with electric lights. Electric lighting has reached such a stage of development that railway travellers have a right to demand that the companies shall illuminate their cars by this means. Some experiments hitherto tried have not been alto-Many fanciful imaginings and distorted gether successful, but the points of difficulty ought to be easily overcome by electrical engineers. The storage-battery system is to be used by the company referred to, and there seems to be no doubt in the minds of the officials that it will give satisfaction.

*I am not ashamed," Mr. Croker is reported as asserting, "of the administration of the city government since Tammany assumed control." the Treasury, and by such unusual increase in Of course not; if you were you would necessarily

It is interesting to note how completely Rich-Year after year there is more or less of a some solid ground has nevertheless been debt, exclusive of certificates and notes issued this city. If the voters of New-York were at all against specie on hand, was actually diminished jealous of their rights and sensitive to the arrogance of the Tammany leader in taking the position of actual dictator of the city government, the supremacy of Tammany Hall might be in serious danger; but the citizens of the metropolis in recent years have shown themselves strangely indifferent to the autocratic control of their affairs, which has been exercised by the Emperor of Tammany Hall. Here is some of the language crude lawmaking if the session is not prolonged ing timber into cash as soon as possible without character have resulted only from the substitute that Mr. Croker is quoted as using: "We do not well into the summer. According to the cusment, if we can help it, and I think we can. I In 1892, it appears, the gold held by the am of the opinion that we can find capable men 2 p. m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thurssons who have acquired them for the express Treasury decreased \$40,500,000, while the cer- in Tammany Hall to perform the duties of every office in the city faithfully and well. If we find we cannot, then we will go outside." This is the amazing and extraordinary language used by a private citizen holding no office. There was a time when Mr. Croker was semewhat more modest, and did not so audaciously assert his absolute power over the city. The overwhelming

from a private person whom the voters of the town have not in any way selected or appointed to represent them?

PERSONAL.

General Trochu, the defender of Paris in the closing Racine. He was invited to attend a recent histrionic cremony in honor of the eminent dramatist, but so oney is the old soldier with his memoirs that he could not spare the time to accept.

Mr. O'Conor, the new British Minister to China, cinims descent from the Irish king Roderick O'Conor There were two families making such pretensions not many years ago, and one tried to prevent the other rom spelling its name with only one "n." A discussion was carried on in the local newspapers, which, from is great length and the subject-matter of dispute, ac its great length and the subject-matter or adspace, quired the name of the "N-less" correspondence. The quarrel increased in aerimony, until at last it was determined that the point in dispute should be referred to the arbitration of Uister King at Arms, sir Bernard Burke. This diplomatic personage finally decided that the two families had a common ancestor, and that the two lines might, as they pleased, use one or two "n's."

They do say that if ex-Governor Gray, of Indiana, cannot get a Cabinet place he will consent to take the Indianapolis postmastership. If he cannot have either, it is not yet known what else he will con-promise on.

Mme. Marchest will send to Chicago a curious It will include large photographs of her more famous pupils, of whom Gerster and Nevada were two. Prominence will be given in the collection to a portrait of Mme. Marchest's daughter. Mme, islanche, divorced wife of Baron Popper, of Vienna, and as that lady has never been an artistic celebrity, it is suspected that her mother intends to retire from business before long, and to establish the daughter as her successor.

Dr. George F. Pentecost has declined the invitation become the paster of the Park Street Congregational Church in Boston. He gives as reasons that the work at the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, in London, which has also expressed a desire to have him become its paster, is so great, and the pressure brought to bear on him for that reason so strong, that he does not feel that he can leave at present. This decision, says "The Boston Journal." its something of a surprise to the Boston people, for they felt confident of a curing him.

M. Tirard, the French Minister of Finance, was born in Geneva, and began life in the jewelry trade. It was to extend this business that some forty years ago he went to Parts (and opened a small shop in the ago he went to Paris (and openion a since remained, Boulevard Schastopol), where he has since remained, since 1871 he has held various offices, and it will be remembered that he was Minister of Commerce and Premier during the late Exhibition in Paris, holding that office for the second time.

Nice, Jan. 6 .- Andrew Carnegie arrived here to-day. He will sail for Genoa on Wednesday. He expects to return here in March.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It seems rather incredible to speak of the candlepower of search-lights as in the millions and hunreds of millions, but according to "The Electrical World' this is warranted by facts. The lamp itself does not give a very high candle-power when measured in any one direction, but when a magnifying lens is used, which collects all the light, as it were, and throws it in one direction, the intensity of the light is enormously increased. For instance, in the earch-light which is being experimented with upon the World's Fair grounds, the candle-power of the are light alone is only 150,000 candles, the carbons being 12 inches long and 1 3-16 inches in diameter. When this is surrounded by a reflector four feet in diameter, the caralle-power is multiplied to the omewhat startling figure of 400,000 candles.

A few days ago a negro's wagon broke down near carrollton. A white man passing offered assistance, which was gladly accepted, and when the wagon was again on its wheels the negro expressed his graitude thus: "Boss, I lope your wagon will break down some day and I can return your kindness."—(Atlanta Condition)

A young woman named Mand Ziovierzchkowwitinish There is a clergyman who talks to the children

this church about the duty of giving up the vanides of this world, and as most of them belong to the class hat does not own winter underclothing this navice cans a little unnecessary. Last sunday afternoon he as, as usual, exhorting his hearers to sarvidee hims they did not ressess and as renounce the was, as usual, exhorting his hearers to sacrifice things they did not possess, and to renounce the famous trio of the world, the flesh and the devil. Suddenly it occurred to him that perhaps his language was not clear to the infant mind, and with a view to inding out, he said: "I've been telling you of the bodieps and vanities of this life. Now I want to know who can tell me what p mps are." There was dead silence until a boy who lisped put up his hand and silence until a boy who lisped put up his hand and remarked: "Fleath, thir, pompth ith thingth to get water out of."—(Buthalo Express.

Scientists who have investigated the subject say that all the books published at the present time will fall to pieces before the middle of the next century. The paper of which they are made is composed, in part, of wood pulp, treated with powerful acids, while the ink is made of substances that quickly corrode such flimsy paper. If this is true, it is hardly worth while to make any p-rmanent collections of books.

Two Mothers.—Fond Mother—That new boy across the street is a had boy, isn't he, my peti

Isn't he! Then why den't you play with him!" His mother won't let me."—Street & Smith's Good

Phil Armour, according to the Chicago papers, has a hundred dollars placed on his desk every morning. which he distributes in charity during the course of the day. His bill for luncheon often runs up as high as 40 cents, while some of his clerks spend nearly a dollar. But then they don't have to drop a hundred dollars a day in charity.

Couldn't Be More So.—Miss Emiline—And so Caro-line is engaged, eh? Is she going to marry reak? Miss Ang-lina—Yes, very rank—a duke, I believe.—(Inifialo Quirs.

They are trying what they call a Good Will Farm in Maine, with a considerable degree of success. Bad the farm they are separated, as far as possible into groups, in a number of cottages that have been erected The idea is that in this way the b ys may be subject to the beneficial influences of home life. The house-hold work in each of these families is divided up among the boys, who also work on the farm or in shops. The same thing is to be tried in Massachusetts A farm has been bought in Danvers, on which it is proposed to care for 500 homeless and destitute Its distinctive feature, the cottage system, children. might well be tried on a larger scale in other States, in place of the great institutions in which so many boys and girls are huddled together.

The Way to Put It.-"Take something with me," emarked one laboring man to another, heading him remarked one laboring man to another, heading me-toward a saloon.

"Take somewing from your wife and children, you mean," replied the other, and the first man blushed and looked ashamed.—(Detroit Free Press.

SWEAR! OH, NO! HE MERELY SMILED.

From The Washington Star. From The Washington Star.
It is alleged as one of the reasons why Mr. Edward
Murphy should be elected Senator from New-York that
he does not permit the use of profane language in his
brewery. Mr. Murphy was not, it appears, in his
brewery when he first heard of Mr. Cleveland's condemnation of his candidacy.

GOING AT IT SCIENTIFICALLY. From The Louisville Courter-Journal. They do these things in order in Kentucky. When Magotian County desperades took a notion to clean out each other and the town, they first shot the coroner, next the constable, and last the magistrate, and then proceeded to business.

CONUNDRUMS FOR "THE EVENING POST."

From The New-York Morning Advertiser.

Was it not your duty, as a Mugwamp sentinel on the tower, to keep conspicuously before the people the ackedness of Tammany and the victousness of Gilroy when votes were being asked for last November? As an educator, were you not sacreetly bound to call upon the voters of this city to spurn Tammany and its teket? How did you discharge your duty? When you brand the Tammany gaing as thieves now the public knows very well that you wanted Tammany's votes for Cieveland in November and were willing to compromise with the "louters." You would make another alliance with them to-morrow on the same terms. From The New-York Morning Advertiser.

UNITY OF ACTION IMPORTANT.

From The New-York Recorder. In the four and forty States there should be uniform laws regulating divorce, bankrupley and, above all, quarantine. Let us begin with quarantine.

THE OLD ART OF NAVIGATION.

From The Bridgeport Standard.

So long as the love of the sea endures, and it is as perennial, strong and forceful as the sea liself, there will endure the love of semanship in the breast of men; and vessels will be built to sail and to be handled by shilled and experienced seamen who will keep alive the traditions of the old and much loved calling, and to draw from it the pride and pleasure it inspires.

ONE DUE TO NATURE; THE OTHER TO GOVERN.

From The Pittsburg Times.